

Law Enforcement News

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No reservations about gangs

Urban youth-crime problem infects Indian Country

By Jacob R. Clark
(Third article in a series.)

Since the explosion of youth-gang crime began in major U.S. cities in the late 1970s and early 1980s, law enforcement officials have warned that the loosely organized groups are expanding their influence and power by branching out into smaller cities and towns — and, it appears, onto many of the nation's Indian reservations.

Nearly every Bureau of Indian Affairs or tribal law enforcement officer interviewed recently by Law Enforcement News put gang activity at the top of their list of crime-fighting priorities, saying young Indian gang members — who often adopt the slang, hand signs, graffiti, baggy clothes and other trappings associated with established gangs like the Crips and Bloods in Los Angeles — are responsible for an increasing array of criminal mayhem ranging from vandalism to murder.

Indians "are probably one of the fastest-growing ethnic groups involved in gangs in Arizona, and they're growing faster than the Hispanic, black and white gangs," said Capt. David Gonzales, coordinator of the Arizona Department of Public Safety's Gang Intelligence Team Enforcement Mission (GITEM), a

statewide task force of 82 officers from 42 agencies who are trying to keep a lid on the state's exploding gang problem.

Indian reservations in Arizona have felt the greatest impact of the emerging gangs, officials told LEN, and perhaps nowhere is the situation more dire than in those Indian lands located near Phoenix, the state's largest city, which itself is battling a gang problem exacerbated by an influx of gang members from Southern California. Officials of the Salt River Police Department have identified at least 25 gangs with about 300 members who are involved in a wide variety of increasingly deadly crimes.

The problem first began appearing in 1992, said Salt River police Det. Sgt. Karl Auerbach, when the reservation's first drive-by shooting was reported. In 1995, the number of drive-by shootings on the 110-square-mile reservation, which is home to 5,000 members of the Pima and Maricopa tribes, had jumped to 65, with two deaths.

The Salt River Indian community has taken a tough stance toward the emerging problem, Auerbach told LEN. It was the first reservation to impose a curfew, which Auerbach claimed is "the most stringent in the entire state." The ordinance requires everyone under age 18 to be

off the streets by 10 P.M., 365 days a year. Since the curfew went into effect in 1994, police have picked up over 115 violators. "This is just the most simplistic, streamlined mechanism" to keep gang activity in check, Auerbach said.

The tribal government also enacted an ordinance that provides for enhanced prosecution for those accused of gang-related violence, with up to 18 extra months in jail for those convicted, Auerbach added.

The Salt River agency, whose 45 officers are certified to enforce tribal, state and Federal laws, also has one of the few reservation-based gang enforcement units, with four officers assigned to gang crimes. One of them, Det. Sgt. Juan Arvizu, is emerging as an expert on Indian gangs and was the first tribal police officer in the Phoenix area to be certified to teach the innovative Gang Resistance Education and Training program developed by the Phoenix Police Department. The G.R.E.A.T. curriculum is taught to local students along with the Drug Awareness Resistance Education program now in place in hundreds of communities nationwide, Auerbach added.

But prevention is also part of Salt River's offensive against gangs, Auerbach added. Police

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After 8 years & 400 captured fugitives, 'America's Most Wanted' faces the hook

It's likely that the only people heartened by the recent announcement that Fox Television is canceling its ground-breaking "America's Most Wanted" TV show are the on-the-lam criminals the program profiles each week.

The announcement stunned loyal viewers, including many law enforcement officers, and sparked a campaign to urge Fox officials to reconsider. The program, which has been hosted by John Walsh since its debut in 1988, has resulted in the capture of more than 400 fugitives, many wanted for violent crimes including murder.

Among the program's high-profile "captures": John List, who murdered his family in New Jersey and then disappeared for 18 years until his arrest in 1989, and Virgilio Paz Romero, the alleged mastermind of a car bomb that killed a Chilean ambassador in

Washington, who was caught after more than 15 years on the run.

Last month, Fox Television announced that the program would not appear on the network's fall schedule, although occasional specials and made-for-TV movies of its most notorious cases might still be produced. The announcement added that AMW's production facility in Washington would be shuttered next month, putting 50 staffers out of work.

Since the announcement, however, an overwhelming show of support for the program has earned it a reprieve until mid-September. AMW spokes-

woman Kathy Swauda said staffers aren't sure of what to make of the change. "We were hoping to hear something by now, but we haven't," she told Law Enforcement News earlier this month.

Walsh, whose 6-year-old son Adam was kidnapped and murdered in 1981, said the outpouring of support has been "overwhelming." Among those expressing support are Federal law enforcement agencies such as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Secret Service and the FBI.

In a statement released May 30, the FBI lauded the show for putting "a

human face on crime" and showing the dangers police face in carrying out their jobs. "The show's contribution to law enforcement's efforts to bring violent fugitives to justice has been enormous," the statement said. "It successfully empowered millions of Americans to safely and constructively combat crime."

Another national organization weighing in with its support is the 45,000-member National Troopers Coalition, whose chairman, Sgt. James Rhineberger of the Indiana State Police, wrote to Fox chief Rupert Mur-

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What They Are Saying:

"When all is said and done, this city might be the safest place on the planet."

—Moj. John Gordon of the Atlanta Police Department, assessing the massive security effort being assembled for the centennial Olympic Games, which open in that city July 19. (9:4)



Better by degree:

Col. Johnny Whitehead of the Baltimore County, Md., Police Department, accepts his master's degree in applied behavioral science from Associate Dean Elmore Alexander of Johns Hopkins University, as one of two dozen members of the first class to graduate from the university's Police Executive Leadership Program. (See story, Page 5.)

Around the Nation

Northeast

DELAWARE — A former Wilmington police sergeant, Charles Betz, may face fraud charges after investigators said they saw Betz, who has been collecting disability benefits, playing basketball and handball.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — The ringleader in a group of corrupt District police officers known as the "Dirty Dozen" was sentenced May 21 to 14 years without parole. Nygel M. Brown, 27, who was among the troubled police officers who joined the force in 1990, was seen in an FBI videotape vouching for the criminal talents of 11 other officers he recruited or approved to join what he believed to be a major drug organization. The "drug dealer" Brown was working with was in fact an undercover FBI agent.

District Police Officer Richard Fitzgerald, 27, has been indicted for allegedly beating a drug suspect with a blackjack in August 1993. Fitzgerald, who has been the subject of six citizen complaints in his army years, is the first area police officer to be face federal charges stemming from a brutality complaint. The prosecution was initiated by fellow officers who spoke up during the investigation of another brutality complaint made against Fitzgerald in 1994.

Four FBI agents were injured, one critically, when a stolen car being chased by District police crashed into them May 31. Officials are investigating whether the chase that led to the crash followed departmental rules. In misdemeanor cases, a supervisor must approve a high-speed chase unless officers perceive a threat to themselves or others.

The 3-year-old daughter of two District police officers shot herself in the head May 26 while playing with her father's service revolver at their Prince George's County, Md., home. Authorities said Courtney Rusnak had climbed up furniture to reach the Glock semiautomatic.

A community task force has been formed to probe the unsolved deaths of 120 young black women over the past 10 years, said Lieut. Lowell Duckett, a member of the Black Police Officers Association.

MAINE — Portland's Ethnic Minority Coalition said last month that the city's 149-member, all white police force is alienating residents. Chief Michael Chutwood said he is working to correct the imbalance.

Officials in Lisbon last month approved an 11 P.M. curfew for teenagers.

MARYLAND — Three Prince George County police officers who were acquitted May 1 of beating a handcuffed burglary suspect have been restored to duty and put on desk assignment by Police Chief John S. Farrell. The police union accused Farrell of violating state law by punishing Cpl. Kenneth Godfrey and Officers John Warhurst and Melvin Proctor, Farrell claims that

he needs time to review the evidence against them and decide whether to launch an internal probe. A fourth officer in the incident, Cpl. Donna Stuehmer, was also acquitted. She has resigned.

Legislation signed May 23 by Gov. Parris Glendening will limit firearms purchases to one per month and impose a seven-day waiting period for background checks on private sales of weapons.

A Prince George's County circuit court jury convicted Terrance Brown May 31 of first-degree murder and attempted robbery in the 1992 death of county Police Officer Ryan Johnson, 25. The Maryland Court of Appeals overturned Brown's previous conviction last year, ruling that the original prosecutor may have caused jurors with reasonable doubts to convict Brown when she told them they could ask the judge to show mercy in sentencing.

MASSACHUSETTS — William Gaines, the son of a Boston police officer, was charged last month with impersonating an officer in order to woo women, and get them to buy him gifts, including a car and a motorcycle.

NEW JERSEY — Services held May 28 in Manasquan for State Trooper Francis Belleran, 32, drew nearly 2,000 police officers. Belleran died of injuries received in a cruiser crash.

NEW YORK — Federal District Judge Harold Baer of New York City, whose handling of drug evidence in a controversial case earlier this year was harshly criticized by political officials all the way up to the White House, stepped aside May 16 and had the case transferred to another judge. Baer, who was appointed to the federal bench by President Clinton, drew fire for his decision to disallow as evidence some 80 pounds of cocaine and heroin found in the trunk of a Washington Heights woman's car. Baer reversed his decision April 1, although he claimed that pressure from the media and politicians had no bearing on his reversal.

Five members of the New York City Police Department's Major Case Squad broke new ground May 18 when they travelled to China to investigate the kidnapping system that abducts victims in the United States, but extorts money from relatives still in China. Since last September, the squad has arrested more than 30 suspected members of three major Chinese gangs: the Pak Hyung Dragons, the Plum Flower Boys, and Pak Tong On. Kidnappings have dropped dramatically, with only one abduction by the gangs this year, compared with 11 involving 16 victims during the same period last year.

Three eighth-graders in Syracuse admitted May 20 to plotting to set off a homemade bomb in their junior high school. The 13-year-old ringleader, pleaded guilty to fourth-degree criminal solicitation as part of a plea bargain that includes helping federal agents investigate how the bomb-making formula was obtained over the Internet. Authorities said the bomb, made of fertilizer and diesel fuel, would not have exploded because the wrong fertilizer was used.

A melee involving 100 officers and residents of a public housing develop-

ment on Staten Island left four police officers and eight civilians injured May 19. While versions of the events differ sharply, the incident began when New York City police tried to arrest Darren Johnson, 18, for a stabbing attack. As police were taking Johnson into custody, Isabel Jones, 59, whose son had recently died while in police custody, tried to grab one of the arresting officers by the shirt, crying out, "They are going to kill you like they killed my son." Witnesses said Jones was knocked to the ground before being arrested and charged with disorderly conduct and obstructing governmental administration. Police claim Jones was heavily intoxicated which made her unsteady. The confrontation between police and Jones ignited a gathering crowd, which surrounded the two officers. Two more officers arrived as the crowd grew, and bottles were thrown from the rooftops, according to a police spokeswoman.

A new law signed May 21 by Gov. George Pataki requires judges to consider evidence of domestic violence when ruling on child-custody cases. Designed to keep abusive spouses away from their victims, usually women and children, judges can deny visitation rights to an abusive parent, or order that visitation take place only under supervision.

New York City Police Officer Vincent Guidice, 27, died May 22, eight hours after he fell on a shard of glass while struggling with a domestic violence suspect in the Bronx. The glass, a piece of mirror that the suspect, Anthony Rivers, threw at his girlfriend, sheed open Guidice's femoral artery.

Southwest

ALABAMA — Abraham McCord, a 21-year-old chain-gang prisoner, was fatally shot by an officer on Interstate 65 last month.

A state audit has found that more than \$869,000 in state-owned equipment has disappeared over the past three years, including guns, computers, cameras and cellular phones.

FLORIDA — An undercover sting by Drug Enforcement Administration agents last month led to the arrests of the two leaders of a hashish smuggling ring and three of their underlings. Officials said the seizure of 17 tons of hashish is one of the largest in the United States in about a decade. The arrests in Jacksonville came after 15 months of surveillance.

Two 15-year-olds from Plant High School in Tampa face felony charges of distributing child pornography to classmates. The teen-agers, both in the school's gifted program, charged \$5 for the material they got from the Internet.

Legislation that will add the names of deadbeat parents to the state's crime computer was signed into law May 22 by Gov. Lawton Chiles.

GEORGIA — Abb Dickson, 47, the Clayton County Coroner, was ordered

held without bail last month on felony charges that include possession with intent to distribute 60 doses of LSD.

LOUISIANA — Some \$10,000 in reward money will be put up by both the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the FBI for information about arson attacks on four black churches in East Baton Rouge Parish. The fires have not been linked to church fires in other states.

MISSISSIPPI — The Court of Appeals on May 21 upheld a \$1-million judgment against Leflore County Sheriff Ricky Banks and jailer Wayne Fendren. The two released a rapist, Charles Clanton Jr., who later raped an 11-year-old girl.

NORTH CAROLINA — An all-white, six-member jury in Asheville concluded last month that a white supremacist group sold off a piece of land to avoid having to turn it over to a black family that had won a court case against the group. The land, which had belonged to the Church of the Creator, was sold to William L. Pierce, the author of "The Turner Diaries," which is considered to be the white supremacy handbook. If the verdict is upheld on appeal, Pierce will have to hand over the \$85,000 profit he made when he resold the land. The verdict comes five years after the death of Harold Mansfield, a black sailor who was shot in death in a Jacksonville, Fla., parking lot by George D. Loch, 29, a "reverend" in the Church of the Creator. Fearing that his group would lose the 20-acre parcel in Franklin, N.C., the group's leader, Ben Klassen, sold it to Pierce for \$110,000, about 25 percent of its assessed value.

SOUTH CAROLINA — A circuit court judge properly denied a request from an accused rapist to tell jurors not to use DNA statistics as a mathematical ratio of guilt, the state Court of Appeals ruled May 20.

VIRGINIA — Police in Fairfax County and in Montgomery County, Md., are taking advantage of DNA technology to examine three cold cases. Fairfax's Cold Case Squad filed a search warrant in May for one vial of blood from John Chubba, 35, a suspect in the 1979 murder of 14-year-old Deborah Louise Anwyll. The girl's body was found in the living room of her home; she had been stabbed 27 times. Forensic experts plan to test Chubba's blood against a blood sample found on a washcloth by detectives the day of the killing. In the two other cases, both in Montgomery County, investigators are re-examining the 1975 slaying and sexual assault of Kathy Beatty, 15. There was enough unidentified hair stored in the Beatty file to provide a DNA match should suspects be uncovered. In the second case, the disappearance of 6-year-old Michelle Lee Dorr of Silver Spring, police took samples of a possible bloodstain from a home on her street to determine whether it could be genetically matched to the girl.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — Heeding the apparent warning signs in the torture that two 12-year-old boys perpetrated on a

Canada goose, a Cook County circuit judge last month delayed sentencing on a guilty plea of cruelty to animals and ordered the youths to undergo psychiatric evaluation and counseling. The boys were also ordered to stay away from all animals, attend school, and obey a 6 P.M. curfew. The youths pelted the goose with rocks, dragged her from her nest, and buried her up to her head while forcing sand down her throat. The torture was so extreme, that its description apparently elicited gasps from a crowded courtroom. The bird flew away when police arrived on the scene.

KENTUCKY — Powell County Magistrate Timmy Tipton wants to end the practice of letting jail employees eat on duty for free, although critics say it costs less than letting them take an hour's lunch.

MICHIGAN — Two Detroit police officers were shot May 24 after stopping two youths suspected of skipping school. Officer Kathy Warren was released from the hospital, while Officer Kelvin Patrick was listed in serious condition.

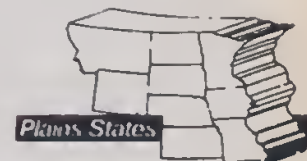
As part of a legislative package aimed at cracking down on juvenile crime, the state Senate on May 29 approved the creation of a "boot camp" program.

OHIO — A three-year undercover operation in Columbus culminated last month with the arrests of 16 motorcycle gang members on drug and firearms charges.

An unidentified man fatally shot two men, one a Dayton police officer, and wounded another officer, May 23. The suspect reportedly did in the hospital after police returned fire.

WEST VIRGINIA — Public Safety Secretary Joseph Skaff said May 21 that an increase in violent crime, especially among teen-agers, is straining the prison system. The juvenile prison population grew by 26 percent in 1995.

WISCONSIN — More than 100 arrests were made in late May at the annual, four-day Weedstock festival in Sparta promoting the legalization of marijuana. Most of the arrests were drug related, officials said. Over 3,000 people attended the event.



KANSAS — State officials say nearly \$800,000 a year in taxes is raised from convicted drug dealers who in addition to narcotics offenses are also charged with evading state taxes on cocaine, marijuana and other drugs.

MINNESOTA — A jailed Minneapolis rapist, Stonewall Jackson Drain, 22, is suing the city and the police officer whose beating of him was captured on videotape. The officer was subsequently fired.

Robert Severson, a 25-year veteran of the Moorhead Police Department, filed suit against the department last

month, claiming he was unfairly punished for off-duty work. Severson, 48, charged age and disability bias.

MISSOURI — The number of St. Louis families who petitioned juvenile courts to declare their children incorrigible rose 17 percent from 1990 to 1994, to about 3,200.

MONTANA — Thomas Francis Klooz, 49, and Michael Eli Royland, 36, last month became the first two released sex offenders in the western portion of the state to be designated as a public threat, thus giving the Department of Corrections the right to tell community residents where they live. Klooz, also known as Thomas "Lucky" Fowler, was released from prison after serving 11 years of a 15-year sentence for two counts of deviant sexual conduct with a 15-year-old Park County girl. Royland, who lives in the Great Falls area, had been sentenced to 10 years for an assault on a juvenile family member in 1990.

State authorities seized \$1.5 million worth of illegal drugs last year, the state Justice Department reported May 1. Marijuana is the most readily available drug in Montana, accounting for half the value of the drugs seized, or \$752,000. Methamphetamine is close behind, at \$639,280. Investigators also netted \$114,000 worth of cocaine.

NORTH DAKOTA — County sheriffs are waging a campaign against the idea of having county commissioners appoint them. The sheriffs are said to prefer being elected, and will try to put the issue on the ballot in November.

Keith Braddock, Charles Pulver, Jacob Hoerner and E.M. Morris were added last month to the North Dakota Peace Officers' Memorial in Bismarck, which honors law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Nicholas A. Scherr, 31, was sentenced May 22 to a 100-year prison term for the 1980 murder of a Sioux woman, Candace Rough Surface. Rough Surface's family claims the killing remained unsolved until last fall because of racism and the local prominence of Scherr's family. According to Scherr's cousin, James E. Stroh 2d, of Eagle River, Wis., he and Scherr beat, raped and shot Rough Surface. Stroh confessed to the murder last year. Scherr, who was 15 when the killing took place, apologized to Rough Surface's family and said he had not confessed because he was afraid and ashamed.

WYOMING — Window tinting will be regulated beginning July 1 under a new law. Supporters of the measure said that overly dark windows could pose safety problems for police officers.

Errata

An item in the Around the Nation section of the May 15, 1996, issue of LEN incorrectly referred to condemned murderer Robert Fratta as an "ex-Houston police officer." Fratta was formerly with the Fort Bend County, Texas, Sheriff's Department. We regret any inconvenience or confusion caused by the error.



ARIZONA — A gun buy-back program held over the weekend of May 18-19 brought in 400 guns to Phoenix churches and other agencies, according to officials.

OKLAHOMA — Ottawa County Sheriff Ed Walker, 48, pleaded guilty May 16 to charges of corruption, conspiracy and extortion in connection with alleged illegal gambling.

A former inmate at the notorious Attica state prison in New York is now the warden of a 500-cell minimum-security prison in Fort Supply. Ray Little, 45, who served a four-year sentence for robbery at Attica and was there at the height of the deadly 1971 riots, won a basketball scholarship to Phillips University in Enid after he was paroled. From there, he decided on a career with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. Based on his own experience, Little said he wants more inmates relocated to new communities upon release, far from the environment where they first got into trouble.

Altus Patrolman Gary Vestel has been placed on administrative suspension while investigators look into the fatal shooting of 17-year-old Andrian Weaver during an altercation.

The Oklahoma City office of the FBI will send out information about state prison escapee Randolph Dial, 51, on the World Wide Web. Dial was serving a life sentence for murder when he escaped in 1994.

TEXAS — Former U.S. Customs Service intelligence analyst Rol Buentello was sentenced May 20 to two years on charges of accepting a bribe and disclosing confidential information.

Federal buildings in Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico and Oklahoma were placed on a "heightened state of awareness" last month after a blast blew the windows out of a building in Laredo that houses a small FBI office. The 6:50 A.M. explosion on May 20 caused no serious injuries, but left a 4-foot crater in the parking lot, officials said. There is no evidence that the explosion was meant for the FBI, said a bureau spokesman. Hours later, a caller told a local reporter that "Organization 544" had placed the bomb, and that another Federal building would be hit.

Harris County Sheriff's Deputy Harvey Davis, 41, one of 38 police officers participating in a law enforcement torch run for the Special Olympics, suffered a fatal heart attack May 21.

Dallas police are investigating the death of a suspect, Ronnie Massey, 27, who died during an altercation after being sprayed several times with pepper gas.

A six-member Harris County jury awarded \$1.5 million June 2 to two former sheriff's deputies who were fired for trying to form a union.



CALIFORNIA — A measure that would have legalized needle-exchange efforts in San Francisco and other communities was rejected May 23 by the state Senate. San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown vowed to defy Attorney General Dan Lungren and continue funding the city's needle exchange. A needle-exchange program was discontinued in Santa Clara when the state said that such programs are against the law.

In a move prompted by the deaths of two suspects, investigators with the San Francisco District Attorney's Office were told last month not to use pepper spray. While the chemical irritant has not been directly linked to the death of either suspect, medical researchers claim the spray may exacerbate cardiac arrest in those already high on drugs or otherwise excited. Chief Investigator Dan Addano issued the ban following the April 7 death of a 41-year-old Millbrae man who died of apparent heart failure after being sprayed. Last year, a robbery suspect died after being sprayed and hog-tied.

Seven of 45 new Fresno police officers who graduated on June 5 are being funded by the the Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

An unarmed civilian patrol of about 200 members last month began patrolling San Diego's airport in search of

illegal aliens trying to board airplanes at . . . Wearing shirts emblazoned with a "U.S. Citizen Patrol" logo, the patrolers look for people who seem nervous, are wearing out-of-date clothing, and are speaking Spanish to each other. Immigration advocates want Federal officials to determine whether members are impersonating Federal officers.

Federal agents last month sought 20 people in Northern California who were indicted on drug and conspiracy charges. Officials said they belong to gangs that supplied the area with amphetamines and cocaine.

A 6-year-old Martinez boy who tried to murder an infant will spend time in a special facility before going home, said officials in May. The infant, four-week-old Ignacio Hernandez, suffered brain damage.

HAWAII — State records show that Maui has the state's highest drunken driving conviction rate — 76 percent.

for women, and 74 percent for men.

Federal officials are crediting new licensing restrictions for last year's estimated sharp decline in the number of gun dealers in the state, down from 669 to 358.

IDAH0 — Highway fatalities increased 8.7 percent statewide in 1995 compared to the 1992-94 average, according to state statistics released last month. During that same period, vehicle travel increased by 9.6 percent.

NEVADA — The trial of George Crockett, accused of lying during the probe of an attempt to bomb the Internal Revenue Service building in Reno, has been postponed until August.

Police arrested nine suspects in the May 31 theft of at least \$1.8 million in jewelry from an international jewelry show in Las Vegas, dubbed by police "the Super Bowl for jewel thieves." Between \$4 billion and \$8 billion in jewelry is displayed at the show.

This Periodical is Indexed in The Criminal Justice Periodical Index

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Super trooper

The vague style of "bottoms-up management" might seem somewhat out of place in a tradition-bound, quasi-military organization like a state police agency. Just don't tell that to Col. Reed Hillman, the recently appointed Superintendent of the Massachussetts State Police.

In his first meeting with leaders of the state troopers' union since being sworn in on May 1, the 47-year-old Hillman said he empathized with the "real trooper" — a position he called "the backbone of this job" — and encouraged them to approach him with solutions to problems within the agency.

Hillman, a former treasurer of the State Police Association of Massachusetts, succeeded Charles Henderson, who retired after 29 years with the agency, six of them as superintendent.

His appointment, said Hillman, marks a "new era" for the 2,400 trooper agency — during which he hopes State Police employees can contribute their ideas. "Troopers know where the problems are. We have a very talented workforce. I want to be able to tap into that expertise. I don't mind having the problems brought to me — but bring the solutions with you, too, if you can," the union's newspaper, *The Trooper*, quoted him as saying during the meeting with the association's executive board.

Hillman said he would strive to narrow the information gap between troopers and upper management. "The troopers seem to know 100 percent about what's going on, middle management knows about 30 percent, and upper management knows about 5 percent," he said. "We'll have to bridge that gap."

Hillman is said to have plans at hand to downsize the agency's command staff, but he said that officer safety will not be compromised by any organizational changes he might make. Changes in the agency's training academy are also on the horizon. "The academy is the most powerful shaper of organizational culture," he said. "Image is directly related to how the individual [trooper] treats the public."

Hillman, who holds a law degree from Suffolk University Law School,

joined the State Police in 1974. He rose through the ranks, and just last year was promoted to captain in charge of Troop 12, which includes seven State Police substations and over 200 personnel.

Hillman is also known as an innovator who developed a troop-based "warrant apprehension team" to pursue fugitives, and expanded the agency's community policing efforts. He also co-developed the agency's five-year plan, and was the author of its leadership and ethics sections.

Queen for a day

Although too young to actually serve on the force, a 16-year-old girl recently took the reins of the New York City Police Department's bustling Brooklyn North command for a day — one of 91 youths who were awarded daylong assignments throughout the agency for being finalists in a contest.

Nickay Penado, 16, of Brooklyn's tough East New York neighborhood, served as commander of Brooklyn North, where she was introduced to her stalls at Patrol Operations and Strategic Command.

Police Commissioner Howard Safir administered the oaths to Penado and other youths who won their assignments because they were finalists in an annual essay-writing contest sponsored by the Police Athletic League. They were asked to describe their ideas on what they would do "as police commissioner for a day" to reduce youth-on-youth violence.

Penado, a junior at John Jay High School who hopes to attend an Ivy League university and aspires to a career in international relations, answered the essay question by putting herself in the shoes of a troubled youth, listing several programs that might appeal to violent teens. Among the programs she suggested were midnight basketball tournaments, as well as trips to prisons and police precincts to show kids what happens to those who take up a life of crime.

Penado told *The New York Daily News* how she stays out of trouble with the law. "I really try to set high goals for myself because I like challenges," she said.

The crush of business

Officer survives after tractor flattens his cruiser

A lucky Nebraska police officer recently walked away with only cuts and bruises after a thief who commandeered a tractor ran the 10-ton vehicle over the officer's patrol car, crushing it like a tin can and trapping the officer inside for a few anxious moments.

"I'm definitely going to be looking at tractors differently," York Police Officer Mike Hanke, a married father of two who has been with the agency for eight years, said following the June 3 incident.

Hanke's brush with death occurred during a routine nighttime patrol, when he noticed what appeared to be a tractor veering into a ditch. "My first thought was that someone was in trouble," he told *The Omaha World-Herald*.

The tables soon turned when the operator revved up the tractor, rolling the four-wheel drive vehicle over Hanke's Ford Crown Victoria, crumpling it. Hanke, who was inside the vehicle making a radio report of his stop to assist, was horrified when the tractor came at him. The impact pushed the cruiser into a ditch and flattened its roof and steering column on the officer, trapping him inside. "At one point I couldn't breathe," Hanke recalled.

"I thought that was it."

Hanke was able to breathe again once the tractor pulled back, leaving his head and legs pinned in the wreckage. But then the tractor came at him again. "I don't know if he was trying to drive clear over the cruiser or he was just trying to mash it," he said. "He kept backing up and going forward again and again."

"Everyone who's seen that car says they can't believe I got out of there alive."

The officer, a natural right-hander, was able to grasp his pistol and aim it with his left hand, squeezing off a few shots at the tractor driver from a window on the driver's side of his cruiser. "They told me I did a pretty good job," he said. "There was a nice little pattern in the radiator." Hanke added that it was the first time he had ever fired his weapon in the line of duty.

Before police backup arrived, a carful of teenagers drove up to the scene, and a couple of them

scrambled out of the car to throw rocks at the apparently crazed tractor driver. The driver took off, then abandoned the vehicle about a quarter-mile down the road after it stalled, escaping into the night. Police Chief Don Klug said that while no suspects had been initially apprehended, he said investigators were in touch with "some people who think they recognize the person. They're giving us some names and we're following up on the leads."

Rescuers used "the jaws of life" to free Hanke from the wreckage of his cruiser. He suffered a cut to the head that required a few stitches, along with bruises and neck and back pains. "Everyone who's seen that car says they can't believe I got out of there alive. When you come that close to dying and you walk away with as little injuries as I had, you have to have a pretty good attitude about it," said Hanke.

Police believe the culprit stole the tractor from a lot at a factory that manufactures prefabricated homes, then began his rampage by ramming two pickup trucks into a wall, pushing a 20-foot flatbed trailer through another wall and smashing a car into a nearby telephone pole. Damage at the firm was estimated at \$40,000.

Two-bit detectives

Got a tough case you can't crack? Two Casper, Wyo., boys will take it on for the bargain-basement rate of 25 cents an hour.

The aspiring private eyes — Dan Hirst, 9, and Kristopher Dennis, 11 — have kicked off their fledgling enterprise by distributing fliers that outline their services. "Have your tires been stolen from a truck while you were at a party?" asks one circular. Another states that if someone has "stolen your lucky \$50 from your car...then call young detective Dan Hirst."

The pair — whose equipment includes a magnifying glass, fingerprint powder, message decoders and badges — handle only property crimes such as thefts and vandalism, and cases of mistaken identity. The Associated Press reported recently.

Dan, explaining the 25-cent fee, said extra charges could accrue "if I have to follow a suspect into a movie or something like that." Kristopher added that he thinks business could increase this summer "when people are more likely out of jobs" and crime increases.

The dogged junior gumshoes have already cracked their first cases — one involving some lost pencil-lead refills that belonged to a classmate, and another in which a teacher asked them to identify the source of a suspicious mark on her car.

"We looked at it and drew it from our own print," said Kristopher. "I figured out it was the thick blade of a Swiss Army knife." The young detectives' work paid off: A culprit was identified and held liable for repairs to the vehicle.

Kristopher offered a glimpse of how the pair solves their cases. "We usually take all our evidence and put it like 'this plus this plus this,' and then we try to add it all up to...see who's guilty and who's not guilty," he said.

A whiff of trouble

It's no secret that "professional courtesy" can sometimes get a police officer out of a traffic ticket or other scrape. One flash of the badge and the offending officer can be on his way with a nod, a wink and a warning.

A Maryland State Police dog apparently hasn't been schooled in the nuances of professional courtesy, however, and as a result a New York City

police officer is in jail as an alleged drug courier.

On June 15, Maryland Trooper David Hughes, accompanied by the dog, had stopped a 1996 Oldsmobile for speeding along the heavily traveled Interstate 95. The driver, Brian McGuire, identified himself as a New York City police officer, but Hughes noticed that McGuire appeared nervous — and that the dog had apparently picked up the scent of contraband.

"What are you carrying?" Hughes asked McGuire, and the New York cop admitted that he was carrying crack cocaine. Hughes discovered three bags of crack weighing about 1-1/2 pounds, with an estimated street value of \$63,000.

McGuire and a passenger, Emmett T. Hardy, 29, of Brooklyn, were arrested and charged with smuggling cocaine and possession of narcotics with intent to distribute. They were held on \$250,000 bail in Harford County jail in Bel Air. McGuire, a five-year veteran of the NYPD who was assigned to the Brooklyn North Task Force, was immediately suspended and resigned.

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Masters of all they survey

Police execs wrap up new leadership program with Johns Hopkins degrees

Two dozen police executives from the Washington-Baltimore area are now the proud bearers of an uncommon distinction in their field: graduate degrees from Johns Hopkins University.

The graduates, all mid- to high-level officials representing every major police department in the region, received master's degrees in behavioral science with a concentration on community development at a ceremony May 22, making them the first class to successfully complete the university's Police Executive Leadership Program.

The program is an intensive, two-year, 45-credit course of study — encompassing more than 3,000 hours of class time and outside projects and covering a wide range of police management and leadership issues, said Sheldon Greenberg, a former associate director of the Police Executive Research Forum who heads the program.

"What the program does that's different is it brings together police executives and up-and-coming police executives as identified by the department. They come together every two weeks for two full days — a full Friday and a full Saturday — for two years," Greenberg told Law Enforcement News recently. "We want to do more than just run them through a course. We want them to learn how to interact in ways they haven't before, to go back and test what they learned over a two-week span of time and bring what they learned back to class."

The program is built around four main themes — interagency cooperation and collaboration; principles, values and ethics; diversity issues, and — "the most important," said Greenberg



Lieut. Stan Malm, Sgt. Lee James and Lieut. Ed Jackson (r.-l.) applaud fellow members of the first graduating class from the Johns Hopkins Police Executive Leadership Program.

(Photo: Andrew Campbell)

— quality leadership.

"Those four themes are built into everything they do over two years — both in and out of class, and in individual and group projects," he said. "And all of their work is applied to real-life situations in their communities."

Participants must be nominated for the course by their superiors, who also give their input to the program in the form of evaluations and suggestions for future courses, and class size is limited to 24 participants. Confidentiality is stressed at the start, since the students discuss many real-life situations that might relate to topics being examined in class.

Distinctions of rank are left at the classroom door. "You might have a

Baltimore sergeant sitting next to a deputy chief from D.C., and they'll interact as peers," said Greenberg, who was a Howard County, Md., police officer for more than 15 years. "That really changes the way you look at things because you're getting a lot of different perspectives in a very open environment."

"There was a diversity of rank, gender and race," said Tom Shanahan, who is deputy chief in charge of field operations for the 600-officer Anne Arundel County, Md., Police Department. "We really came together as a tight group." Shanahan added that graduates plan to maintain those ties by forming an alumni association.

Added another recent graduate, Col

Johnny Whitehead of the Baltimore County, Md., police: "You bring your experience to the table. When I first heard about it, I thought it was more suited for command-level personnel. But first-line supervisors were benefiting from the program as well. It helped them to go back and better run their squads or units, just as much as it helped commanders go back and command their divisions or bureaus."

Instructors are usually experts in their fields, like Notre Dame philosophy professor Steven Vidino, a noted ethicist, or University of Wisconsin professor Herman Goldstein, who developed the problem-oriented policing concept. A few police executives are on hand as well, including former Baltimore County Police Chief Neil Behan. Guest lecturers from a variety of fields also play prominent roles in the program, Greenberg noted.

"The interesting thing about our program is that there are no police courses — not one," Greenberg pointed out. "The concepts of policing are infused in other programs. There are no police instructors, it's very atypical that way. What we do is find the best of the best in their field."

Among the topics discussed in recent class sessions: police officers who commit domestic violence, relationships between minority police organizations and agency executives, multidisciplinary joint pursuit policies, and the use of executive influence to set minimum state training standards.

Participants received double the amount of ethics instruction that the curriculum initially called for — over 100 hours — because they requested it, said Greenberg. "The session that just graduated told us they wanted more ethics so by the end of their first six months in the program, we had restructured the entire program to give them an additional 54 hours," he said.

Greenberg credited the program's

flexibility to Dean Stanley Gabor of Johns Hopkins, who he said "will allow us to restructure the program virtually overnight if we can show legitimate need. That allows us to commit to the students that we will meet changing needs that they identify."

Interest in the program has been strong, Greenberg said, but it will not be extended beyond the Baltimore-Washington area because the regional aspect is key to the effort. Interagency cooperation is stressed throughout the program, which has already spurred considerable interaction among the participating agencies.

"We develop a relationship that breaks down local barriers," said Behan, who has been involved in the program from its inception and who will teach modules on leadership, values and police management beginning in the fall. "What we are also doing is shaking them out of the notion that policing is confined to the area they're in. Policing is a national industry, with national issues and implications."

The regional emphasis is important, said Anne Arundel County Police Chief Bob Beck, who graduated last month, because participants "will be serving the region for decades to come."

Greenberg is hoping that the program will foster collaborative relationships between universities and police agencies, particularly in the area of research. Some of the participants have submitted "first-rate, publishable" research papers on topics as diverse as the effect on casino gambling on police, development of model policies on the use of eyewitness testimony, lineups and mugshots, and screening for officers who might be batterers.

"Police departments are notoriously poor in research," said Greenberg. "They spend less than 1 percent on research. This program shows executives that they have to experiment, conduct research and take risks."

Court gives police green light on traffic-stop drug searches

Police can use minor traffic violations as a pretext for stopping a motorist to look for drugs within the vehicle, the Supreme Court ruled June 10, adding that the traffic stop can provide the probable cause needed for any ensuing drug arrest.

The unanimous decision upheld the drug-possession convictions of two Washington, D.C., men who were stopped in 1993 by plainclothes officers in an unmarked car for failing to signal a turn. The pair were arrested on drug charges after one of the officers, peering through the driver's side window, spotted the passenger clutching two bags of crack cocaine.

Writing for the court, Justice Antonin Scalia said any ulterior motives police may have had for stopping the vehicle were not relevant because "subjective intentions play no role in ordinary, probable-cause Fourth Amendment analysis." The Fourth Amendment requires police to have probable cause before searching or detaining a suspect.

In this case, the court ruled, the traffic violation supplied all of the probable cause needed to make the drug arrest. "As a general matter, the decision to stop an automobile is reasonable where the police have probable cause to believe that a traffic violation has occurred," Scalia said.

The defendants' lawyers argued that the officers were working under strict rules that allowed them to enforce traffic laws "only in the case of a violation that is so grave as to pose an immediate threat to the safety of others." Scalia noted the regulation, but indicated that it was not a factor in the court's opinion — the latest of several by the High Court to back up police on questions pertaining to search and seizure.

The court also rejected arguments by the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Federal Public Defender's Office, which represented the defendants, that a ruling in favor of the police action would provide a basis for other law enforcement agencies to use traffic stops as a pretense for searching for drugs, especially when the vehicle's occupants were young black men.

They argued for a rule under which a traffic stop made under those circumstances would be legal only if a reasonable police officer would have stopped the car for the same violation. The court rejected the request, with Scalia writing that to do so would require courts "to plumb the collective consciousness of law enforcement."

"One would be reduced to speculating the hypothetical reaction of a

hypothetical constable — an exercise that might be called virtual subjectivity," he wrote.

The decision came under fire from several quarters, including the ACLU, whose national legal director, Steven Shapiro, said the ruling "confirms and endorses a practice that essentially allows police officers to wink and nod at the Constitution."

"This does give police the green light," added Susan Herman, a professor at Brooklyn Law School in New York.

But law enforcement groups said the ruling does not give police carte blanche to stop young black male drivers and conduct warrantless, illegal searches. "Officers are still bound by the same rules they were bound by yesterday," said Jim Pasco, executive director of the National Fraternal Order of Police. Pasco told USA Today that the decision is "an affirmation of the manner in which good and innovative police officers are already conducting themselves."

"It's just another tool," added Sgt. James Rhinebarger of the Indiana State Police, the chairman of the 45,000-member National Troopers Coalition. "Because of the mobility provided by the automobile, [the decision] is another tool that law enforcement needs in order to do its job."

Drug-checkpoint warning has drivers spinning their wheels

Some motorists along a stretch of U.S. Highway 377 near Keller, Texas, did a double-take last month when they saw a flashing sign warning of a "narcotics checkpoint" ahead. Others made illegal U-turns in an effort to avoid the checkpoint, giving police all they needed to pull them over.

The one-day operation on May 6 netted some drug paraphernalia and misdemeanor quantities of drugs, said Keller Police Chief Bill Griffith. But it also lent credence to the longheld suspicions of area law enforcement officials that the highway is being used as a conduit for drug smuggling in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, he added.

Griffith, who has led the 24-officer agency for the past nine years, told Law Enforcement News that the Police Department consulted with the U.S. Attorney General's office before setting up the checkpoint. "We had officers stationed to check cars," he said. "Primarily, we performed traffic stops. We did have drug dogs present, and external searches of vehicles were conducted as citations were written."

Traffic stops were made when

motorists were observed slamming on their brakes or making illegal U-turns, giving officers "sufficient reason to believe drivers were trying to avoid the checkpoint," Griffith said.

A 24-year law enforcement veteran, Keller said the operation was conducted primarily to determine whether the highway is being used as a drug-smuggling route. "There has been some informant information to our regional task force that there are quantities of drugs moving on Highway 377 into the [Dallas-Fort Worth] Metroplex, primarily to avoid highway patrol units on Interstate 35, which runs parallel. This was an effort to see if we could identify the problem."

According to the Drug Enforcement Administration, authorities seized 4,301 kilograms of marijuana, 201 kilograms of cocaine, over 10,000 doses of LSD, speed and other drugs, as well as \$200,000 in cash from vehicles headed north along the I-35 during 1994.

"We may repeat it on a different day of the week, and a different time period," Griffith said of the operation. "We're leaving our options open."

Gang problems come with complications

Continued from Page 1

are involved in several other community-based programs "specifically designed to get [local youths] active participants in the Police Department," which sponsors a number of annual events for youths during the year, a summer employment program in which participants work in the agency as paid cadets and a police Explorer program in which they learn the many facets of law enforcement.

Non-Indian gang members also come to Indian Country to commit crimes, and find the rugged terrain a perfect place to dump the bodies of murder victims. "We had an incident in which gang members from Phoenix came out here to assault Indian men," said Capt. Malcolm Lewis of Fort McDowell Law Enforcement Services, which provides police service to the 50-square-mile reservation about 15 miles northeast of Scottsdale. "We also had an attempted armed robbery which involved gang members. They also dump stolen cars and dead bodies on the reservation."

"We've had several incidents of body dumping out here," added Governor Mary V. Thomas, chief executive officer of the Gila River Indian Community in Sacaton, Ariz., whose 80-square-mile reservation is located to the south and east of Phoenix and is a base for an estimated eight Indian gangs. The increase in gang-related crimes was a factor in the reservation being designated as a "red zone" by the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Division of Law Enforcement, she said.

"These include vandalism, car theft and drug abuse," Thomas said. "Right now, we're starting to see a trend in drive-by shootings. There are such powerful weapons displayed out here, and some of our brick homes are susceptible to having bullets go right through them."

Gila River tribal officials are trying to add more sworn personnel to its 15-officer police force, and plan to contract law enforcement services from

the BIA, which Thomas said will give the tribe more leeway in shaping police services to meet specific needs. The community also wants to start its own gang-prevention program for reservation youths.

Captain Gonzales says efforts to contain gangs operating out of reservations are complicated by jurisdictional concerns. Members of the GITEM task force have to ask tribal police to apprehend suspects, which can be time-consuming. "At Salt River, all you

tion statutes against them — a move that she believes is unprecedented. "To our knowledge, there have been no Federal organized-crime cases against gangs in Indian Country," she said.

"One of the important things we're doing is working with tribal leaders in each reservation individually and analyze each reservation's problem and then develop a strategy for each particular reservation," Napolitano told LEN.

Some officials believe increasing

working on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation in the northeast corner of Montana for over a decade, mostly as a youth services coordinator for the tribe. He told Law Enforcement News recently that denial of the existence of a gang problem is one of the biggest roadblocks to his efforts.

Gang crime is a problem so foreign to Indian values and traditions that many members have difficulty believing that gangs exist at all. Perales recalled that at a Justice Department-

he said "There are some who are actively trying to recruit. We were able to identify them fairly early on because they really didn't make any bones about letting you know that their dream was to create some kind of gang empire."

The poverty-stricken Fort Peck reservation, whose residents are predominantly Assiniboine and Sioux, provides a perfect environment for gang activity to flourish, said Perales. "There are a lot of kids who are around addictive behaviors, have no role models, self-esteem or anyone to supervise them or provide them with some type of direction. The gang becomes their family. They're prime for it."

Although some tribes have tried to sway youths from involvement in gang activity by instilling tribal values that give them a sense of belonging, Perales said that tack probably would not work at Fort Peck, where the tribe "has really lost a lot in regard to cultural identity."

"In some tribes, if one of the tribe elders were to speak, a kid — no matter what he was involved in — would stop and listen," said Perales. "Here, they don't even have that kind of respect for their elders. It's really hard to tell a kid who's totally into Nintendo, MTV, gangster rap and baggies that he needs to appreciate his culture more. He'll look at you like you're crazy."

Still, efforts are being made to head off gang activity at Fort Peck before it reaches the murderous level being experienced on other reservations. Fort Peck is one of several pilot sites for the Justice Department program called "Tribal Strategies Against Violence." The 18-month program, which is currently in the start-up phase, seeks to "target those issues that directly relate to violence on the reservation and develop community-based strategies to mobilize residents to combat the problem," Perales said.

"It's really hard to tell a kid who's totally into Nintendo, MTV, gangster rap and baggies that he needs to appreciate his culture more. He'll look at you like you're crazy."

— Ray Perales, Fort Peck youth services coordinator

have to do is cross the street and you're in Scottsdale. They'll come over, steal four or five cars a night, drive back to the reservation and burn them, just for something to do. We can't touch them once they're on the reservation," Gonzales said.

As a matter of course, GITEM usually holds informational forums to alert communities being targeted by the task force. Missions targeting Indian gangs require a special effort, Gonzales said, because of jurisdictional and sovereignty considerations. "We'll meet periodically with Indian police to discuss doing gang enforcement projects at specific reservations. We'll be all ready to go, and for some reason, the bureaucracy will prevent the project from going forward. There's also the effect of attitudes toward outsiders. Some [tribal members] don't want to bring in outside law enforcement to deal with some of their problems."

Federal authorities have their own plans to tighten the screws on reservation-based gangs. This spring, U.S. Attorney Janet Napolitano of Arizona announced that she would use Racketeer-Influenced and Corrupt Organiza-

tion statutes against them — a move that she believes is unprecedented. "To our knowledge, there have been no Federal organized-crime cases against gangs in Indian Country," she said.

"One of the important things we're doing is working with tribal leaders in each reservation individually and analyze each reservation's problem and then develop a strategy for each particular reservation," Napolitano added. "Juan and Karl have been two of our key people for doing that in the Salt River area."

Ray Perales, a former gang member from New York City, has been

sponsored conference on gang prevention and intervention strategies, held in Denver in March 1995, "the issue of gangs in Indian Country was not even an issue."

But when participants representing various Western tribes began to raise concerns about the problem, conference organizers set up an impromptu seminar focusing on the issue. "The room was packed," Perales said, as conference attendees listened raptly to tribal officials from reservations where gang-related drive-by shootings had occurred. "They realized that the reason it got to that point was because they were in denial for so long. They didn't believe there was a problem and they didn't act on it."

Perales said gang activity at Fort Peck has been imported by youths who have attended boarding schools in larger cities like Minneapolis and Chicago, basing that conclusion on the types of graffiti tags that have appeared around the reservation of late. "They start to network, and they bring this stuff back,"

High Federal honors for tribal gangbusters

Two Arizona police detectives who have garnered reputations as trailblazers in the battle against emerging criminal gangs in Indian Country were to be honored this month by Attorney General Janet Reno for their efforts to promote cooperation between Federal and local law enforcement.

Det. Sgt. Karl Auerbach and Det. Sgt. Juan Arivizu of the Salt River Department of Public Safety, a tribal police department near Scottsdale, were due to receive the William French Smith Award — named for the late Attorney General who served under President Reagan — on June 27 at a ceremony in Washington.

"It's an extreme pleasure and an honor to have been nominated and to be selected as a recipient of the award. It's certainly the pinnacle of my law enforcement career," said Auerbach, a 16-year law enforcement veteran who joined the Salt River agency in 1992 and now heads its criminal investigations unit and

serves as its chief spokesman.

Arivizu, until recently the head of the agency's Gang Enforcement Unit, has developed a reputation as an expert on reservation-based gangs and often lectures on them for other law enforcement agencies. The former domestic violence investigator and counselor resigned June 2 after five years with the Salt River agency to join the Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement unit in Fort McDowell, Ariz.

Recipients of the award are selected from scores of nominees chosen by Federal prosecutors nationwide. "It's very competitive, and there's only one awarded each year, so it's a big honor," said U.S. Attorney Janet Napolitano of Arizona, who nominated the pair for "handling a number of cases with our office in an extremely professional way that produced good results."

Napolitano told Law Enforcement News that Auerbach and Arivizu have helped solve several gang-related killings in recent years, including the May 1994 shotgun slaying of Brian Patrick

Lindsay, a 20-year-old University of Northern Arizona student who had just started a summer job at a Subway sandwich shop at a reservation shopping center. The gang of at least four armed robbers took no money, only a few sandwiches and bags of potato chips.

Napolitano said that all of the Federal cases in which Auerbach and Arivizu assisted "have resulted in either convictions or indictments pending trial. The end result has been to help disrupt some of the more serious activity on the Salt River reservation and to increase the safety of the people who live there."

"One of the important things we're doing is working with tribal leaders in each reservation individually to analyze each reservation's problems, and then developing a strategy for each particular reservation," Napolitano added. "Juan and Karl have been two of our key people for doing that in the Salt River area."

Police rally to seek reprieve for 'Most Wanted'

Continued from Page 1

doch, imploring him to keep the show on the air. The program, he wrote, "has proven to be the best anti-crime TV program [in] the country. . . . The loss of this show would be devastating to society. It is an invaluable tool in our fight against crime and the criminal."

Rhinebarger told LEN this month that he has yet to receive a reply to his letter, which he sent on May 26. AMW, he pointed out, has furthered "cooperation between the public and police. It's a hell of a network for apprehending these people. . . . We can't solve every crime or apprehend every criminal."

Walsh, who could not be reached by LEN for comment, told The New York Daily News that AMW "proves that television can provide a public service in prime time."

As for his future, Walsh said he has been approached by other interested parties who want to syndicate the program, while Fox officials have indicated they'd like him to remain with the network, possibly working as a news anchor. "But my heart, you know,



AMW's John Walsh
Prime time public servant

is with 'America's Most Wanted,'" he said.

Added Swanda: "I don't think the public is just going to let this show die...just because everyone realizes how much good it actually does. I think we'll come back in some life form or another."

The currency of their realm

Militia & sympathizers blanket states with bogus checks, money orders

When Nancy Cole, a Los Angeles radio station employee, rented her Canyon Country, Calif., home last year to Barry Switzer, a militia sympathizer, she didn't know that instead of collecting money on the lease, she would end up in a \$25,000 hole and be unable to get Switzer and his family evicted.

Financial scams such as putting fraudulent liens against property, or paying for goods with counterfeit money, appear to be the method of choice by which militias and other right-wing extremist groups finance their ideology. Prosecutors say that during the past three years, frauds like the one perpetrated against Cole have become a problem in every state. Investigators estimate that more than a half a billion dollars in bogus checks and money have been passed by these groups, causing hardship once their phony nature is revealed.

But Freemen sympathizers apparently view the financial machinations as a step up from actual acts of violence. "Comptrollers warrants and liens are better for traitors than what was done 200 years ago," said Gary Dean of Simi Valley, Calif., an attendee at some Freemen seminars. "They were stood against the wall and shot."

Such sentiments, investigators said, are no longer hidden, with militia sympathizers believed to have grown into a substantial minority. While experts had predicted that the nation's outrage over the Oklahoma City bombing in April 1995 would turn people against the extremists, it seems to have had no effect on the number of those sympathetic to the movement.

According to a New York Times Poll conducted just after the bombing, 13 percent of Americans said they were at least "somewhat sympathetic" with "armed citizen militia groups," including 3 percent who said they were "very sympathetic."

Now, a Times Poll conducted in April found 16 percent who said they were sympathetic, and 3 percent who said very sympathetic. Similarly, a poll last year found 20 percent of

Americans saying they felt the "activities of the Federal Government" pose a "major threat" to the Constitutional rights of the average citizen.

Militia leaders claim they have increased their numbers sevenfold since the Oklahoma City bombing, to as high as 250,000.

In May, the Southern Poverty Law Center's Militia Task Force reported having identified 441 militias, double the number of a year ago. Monitoring by the Anti-Defamation League, meanwhile, found that militias are active in 40 states, and that membership had climbed to about 15,000.

"It's just becoming almost monumental. The numbers are quite staggering," said Gerald A. Carroll, an adjunct professor at the University of Iowa who has studied fringe members of society for 20 years. "Who'd have thought they'd still be increasing like this since Oklahoma City?"

One of the largest groups to send out bogus financial papers is the Family Farm Preservation in Tigerton, Wis., an organization that investigators say is a reincarnation of the Posse Comitatus anti-tax group. Members of the posse engaged in a bloody shootout with Federal officials in 1983 that left two U.S. deputy marshals in North Dakota dead.

According to Robert G. Baumann, a U.S. postal inspector in Milwaukee who has testified in fraud cases involving anti-government groups, Family Farm Preservation has distributed \$63 million in fake checks and money orders over the last three years, resulting in losses of \$200,000 to Federal and state agencies, banks and individuals.

Cole, who rented her house to the militia sympathizer, is like many of those caught up in militia schemes involving fraudulent financial documents and money orders, in that she has nothing to do with either the government or a bank.

Cole is now in jeopardy of losing her house, saying her savings have been wiped out trying to keep up with the payments. "I feel like I'm defending the Constitution with my

pocketbook," said the single mother of two. "I'm living month to month now."

The 46-year-old Cole had not received any rent from Switzer since last July, and since California laws make it difficult to evict him, Switzer's family lived in the house until being evicted last month. Switzer even tried to buy the \$223,000 home with a phony comptroller's warrant.

That wholly fraudulent document, said prosecutors, looks like a cross between a Treasury check and a cashier's check and is just one method that extremist groups use to wreak havoc on the finances and credit of those they consider their enemies.

Authorities say that another group, the Freemen in Jordan, Mont., who recently ended a long standoff with Federal agents surrounding their remote farmhouse, have disseminated at least \$20 million worth of phony financial documents. The group has held seminars at its ranch for others wanting to create bogus checks and liens. The meetings have been attended by hundreds from across the country.

One of those who attended was M. Elizabeth Broderick, a Palmdale, Calif., woman who calls herself the "Lien Queen," and who prosecutors say ran one of the largest scams. Recently indicted along with four associates on charges of running a \$1.5 million fraudulent check scheme, Broderick allegedly issued 1,200 fake checks totaling \$120 million that have turned up in 16 states.

In addition to financial gain, prosecutors say the militias hope to jam up their opponents legally. USA First, a Waxahatchie, Tex., group, not only circulated \$61 million in bogus checks in under six months, but also placed up to \$5 billion in liens on lawyers, bankers and others, investigators say.

"This is vicious because your credit will be shot and you may not be able to pass a title to your house or rent an apartment," said Tom Hamilton, an assistant U.S. Attorney in Dallas who prosecuted seven members of USA First.

Clergy asks if enough is being done:

Church arsons get President's attention

President Clinton has ordered a stepped-up investigation into the rash of arson fires that have destroyed nearly 40 black churches, most of them in the South, since January 1995. But even as the Federal Government marshaled additional resources to prevent the fires and capture the perpetrators, fires were being reported almost daily as Law Enforcement News was going to press.

As of June 15, 33 fires had been set at churches with predominantly black congregations in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. As press coverage of the arson epidemic intensified early this month, several other church fires were reported, including a suspicious blaze that occurred at an Enid, Okla., church on June 13. Some investigators feared that copycat arsonists might be to blame for the some of the fires reported this month.

On June 12, Clinton traveled to Greeleyville, S.C., where he toured a rebuilt black church that was among the first to be torched in the latest series of arsons. He also met with members of the congregation at the Mount Zion A.M.E. Church, where pledged to "show the forces of hatred they cannot win."

Clinton said the destruction was "doubly troubling," occurring nearly 30 years after the zenith of the civil-rights movement. "We know that we're not going back to those dark days, but we are now reminded that our job is not done," a somber Clinton told parishioners.

The President's visit came during a week of fast-moving developments arising from the arsons. In Washington, Representative Jim Lightfoot (R-

Iowa) said he would introduce a bill to set aside \$12 million in the current fiscal year to beef up arson investigations by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and pledged that an additional \$12 million would be set aside for fiscal year 1997.

On June 10, ATF officials announced that 36 agents had been added to the complement of 100 who are already assigned to solve the church burnings. The ATF has conducted probes into 57 fires at churches of all faiths and races since January 1995 — at a cost of \$180,000 a week, Director John Magaw told Congress last month. The FBI is also incurring high costs as a result of its efforts to stop the fires and catch arsonists.

House Republicans are pushing ahead with legislation that would broaden Federal authority to investigate and prosecute church fires. A similar bill also was being drafted in the Senate.

In Greeleyville, Clinton urged states to use Federal community development block grants to rebuild churches that have been destroyed, and said he would seek \$10 million in appropriations for the program. He added that Treasury officials are drafting guidelines that will enable U.S. Marshals to work with a task force to protect churches.

Earlier in the week, Clinton announced that the ATF had opened a toll-free hotline to report tips — 1-888-ATF-FIRE. He also said FBI officials had created a new supervisory position that will focus solely on the fires and he agreed to form a Church Arson Task Force, a joint effort of the Treasury and Justice departments, that will report back to him. Attorneys

general in the Southern states where the fires have occurred said they would band together to form a multistate task force to investigate the fires.

The increased Federal efforts came after some blacks accused the government of foot-dragging and downplaying racial bias in the arsons. While some believe that the fires are part of a widespread racist conspiracy, Federal investigators say that there is little evidence to support that view. However, several fires have been linked to the same individual or group of suspects.

On June 9, Attorney General Janet Reno met with 38 ministers of churches that have been destroyed in the past 18 months. "We will devote whatever resources are necessary to solve these crimes," Reno said. Still, some of the ministers who met with Reno remained concerned that possible bias motivations behind the fires were being downplayed. "We get 'we're working, we're working,' but they aren't finding much," said the Rev. Daniel Donaldson of Salem Baptist Church in Tennessee.

The meeting with Reno came one day before the release of a report by the National Council of Churches that suggested most of the fires are linked to white supremacist groups. Clinton has acknowledged that some of the fires were bias related.

The next day, about 50 black ministers met with Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, who said that the fires would be solved — "whatever it takes, however long and whomever is responsible."

The intensified efforts appeared to be paying off this month, when arrests were made in connection with some of

the fires. Among them was a 13-year-old white girl charged with setting a black church ablaze in Charlotte, N.C. Also this month:

¶ Three white men were sentenced to more than three years in prison after being convicted of setting fire to a Columbia, Tenn., church in January 1995.

¶ Two white men were charged with the June 1995 burning of the Greeleyville church visited by Clinton.

ton, and another church blaze in Bloomville, S.C., that also was set in June 1995.

¶ A white man was arrested for a fire set March 30 at a church in Sattartia, Miss.

¶ Three white teen-agers were charged with the August 1995 burning of a church in Dixiana, S.C.

¶ A white volunteer fireman was charged with the Feb. 28 burning of a church in Tyler, Ala.

Memphis promotes at last; Cleveland bias suit fails

Over 100 Memphis, Tenn., police officers were promoted last month, ending a seven-year moratorium stemming from a reverse-discrimination lawsuit filed by white officers who contended they were skipped over for promotion in favor of minorities with lower test scores.

Police Director Walter Winfrey expressed hope that the promotions to the ranks of sergeant, lieutenant, major and inspector on May 23 will improve flagging morale and bolster recruiting efforts. He said the seven-year gap between promotions had reduced the number of sergeants and lieutenants needed for effective supervision of street officers. "It's going to help across the board," he said.

U.S. District Judge Odell Horton cleared the way for the promotions by agreeing with city officials that the promotional process had been greatly improved in the years since the lawsuit was filed in 1989. "There comes a time when a judge says, 'Enough is enough.' We can't just stand still," Horton said.

In Cleveland, meanwhile, a Federal judge earlier this month dismissed a similar lawsuit filed by white officers who claimed they were passed over in favor of lower-scoring minority candidates. District Judge William K. Thomas ruled June 7 that the 800 applicants lacked legal standing to challenge the Police Division's affirmative action program.

Thomas ruled that the interests of the applicants had already been represented by the Fraternal Order of Police and the Cleveland Police Patrolmen's Association, which had signed off on the plan in 1984. The plaintiffs had passed a Civil Service examination in 1992, but claimed some of them were passed over in favor of minority candidates with lower scores.

For nearly 20 years, the city was under a consent decree that requires the hiring of three minority officers for every four white officers. But Thomas ended the decree in May 1995 after the city achieved its goal of 33 percent black and Latino officers.

Harrington:

Coming soon: a license to discriminate

By Penny E. Harrington

One of the most politically important events for women's rights and civil rights in the closing years of this century is looming in California, where the battle over a ballot measure known as the California Civil Rights Initiative is now taking shape. If this referendum passes, the rollback of progress for women and minorities is likely to sweep across the country.

The CCRI, which would eliminate affirmative action and undo sex-discrimination laws, is mirrored in five other states — Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Florida and Illinois — where proposals to gut sex-discrimination laws are now being circulated for signatures to win a spot on the November ballot. Bills with similar language have been introduced in 15 state legislatures and the U.S. Congress.

Proponents of these measures maintain that the bills are designed to eliminate "preferential treatment" in employment, contracting and education. The truth, however, is that such laws will make it legal to discriminate against women and will eliminate any type of affirmative action programs.

The CCRI is a prime example of the current push to dismantle equal opportunity in government operations. This constitutional amendment reads (with emphasis added):

"The state shall not discriminate against, or grant preferential treatment to, any individual or group on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity or national origin in the operation of public employment, public education or public contracting...."

"(c) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as prohibiting bona fide qualifications based on sex which are reasonably necessary to the normal operation of public employment, public education or public contracting."

If passed, these so-called "civil rights initiatives" will make it easier for public employers to exclude women from jobs in law enforcement, corrections and fire service, to name just a few. All recruiting programs would be dropped immediately. The CCRI, and measures like it, is so drastic that one can scarcely believe it is going on.

According to Professor Erwin Chemerinsky of the University of Southern California Law

School: "CCRI would eliminate hiring and promotion goals and timetables which have successfully increased the percentage of women and minorities in public jobs. Even outreach and recruiting programs designed to encourage women and minorities to apply for jobs would be eliminated."

Professor Chemerinsky goes on to note: "The CCRI would change the standard of review in gender discrimination cases and substantially lessen the constitutional protection."

Police departments could refuse to hire women on the excuse that fiscal constraints prohibit the construction of women's locker room facilities.

programs have had a "major impact" on the rates of women entering policing and being promoted through the ranks.

In this country, we are experiencing a backlash against affirmative action programs. There is a misperception that white males are unable to obtain good jobs or be promoted, yet an objective look at the numbers of police officers shows that more than 90 percent of the police officers in the United States are men, and more than 80 percent of the officers are white.

Despite court-ordered consent decrees, affirmative action and other efforts, the percentage of women in policing has not grown very much.

"We are experiencing a backlash against affirmative action. There is a misperception that white males are unable to obtain good jobs or be promoted, yet more than 90 percent of the police officers in the United States are men, and more than 80 percent are white."

Under a "reasonably necessary" standard, a city could argue that to be forced to hire and accommodate women police would divert already scarce resources from crime prevention and therefore endanger public safety. Outreach and training efforts by state and local governments to recruit women into non-traditional jobs, such as policing or road construction, would be eliminated.

Nowhere have anti-discrimination laws and affirmative action programs been more important for opening the doors of opportunity for women than in law enforcement. And yet, very little progress has been made over the past 20 years.

According to statistics recently published by the U.S. Department of Justice, women hold only 8 percent of the municipal police jobs in this country. The record is even worse in state police organizations, where women make up just 5 percent of the sworn troopers. County police and sheriffs average 14 percent women, largely because they operate jails. The Police Foundation, meanwhile, has reported that affirmative action

The number of women at executive levels in law enforcement is estimated to be under 2 percent. Of the 36 major cities in the United States, Beverly Harward in Atlanta and Elizabeth Watson in Austin, Texas, are the only two female police chiefs. Chief Carol McHrling in Montgomery County, Md., and Sheriff Jacqueline Barrett of Fulton County, Ga., are the only two women who lead major county police organizations.

In contrast to the small numbers of women in policing, national and international studies have shown that women officers are as effective as men and that they bring a different style to policing. In general, women officers are less authoritarian and use force less often than their male counterparts, are better at defusing potentially violent confrontations, possess excellent communication skills, and respond more effectively to incidents of violence against women. In other words, most female officers come to the job with the skills required for community policing.

When "60 Minutes" asked a leading community policing advocate, Chief Nicholas Pastore of

New Haven, Conn., whom police should hire to fight crime most effectively, he replied: "Women indigenous to the area they're going to serve, because they're very effective, number one; and they're underrepresented in the business of policing. And they do a fantastic job on family violence situations, conflict mediation, child abuse cases."

The Christopher Commission investigation into excessive use of force by the Los Angeles Police Department in the wake of the Rodney King beating concluded that the underrepresentation of women police contributed to and exacerbated the department's excessive force problems, costing the city exorbitantly in terms of community trust, effective law enforcement and tax dollars — more than \$50 million in the last 10 years. Countering widely held assumptions about women in policing, the commission found that "female officers are not reluctant to use force, but they are not nearly as likely to be involved in use of excessive force," and are "more communicative, more skillful at de-escalating potentially violent situations, and less confrontational."

Study after study concludes that the single greatest barrier to increasing the numbers of women in policing is the attitudes and behavior of their male colleagues. A nationwide 1988 study found that discrimination and sexual harassment were pervasive in police departments and that supervisors and commanders not only tolerated such practices by others, but were frequently perpetrators themselves.

Hostile environments and systemic discrimination keep women from joining police agencies in more significant numbers and from being promoted to powerful positions, thus perpetuating a style of policing that is outdated, ineffective and enormously costly to communities. Unless and until we are able to increase the proportion of women in policing to at least 25 percent, police administrators will continue to face ongoing problems that create and perpetuate this hostile environment.

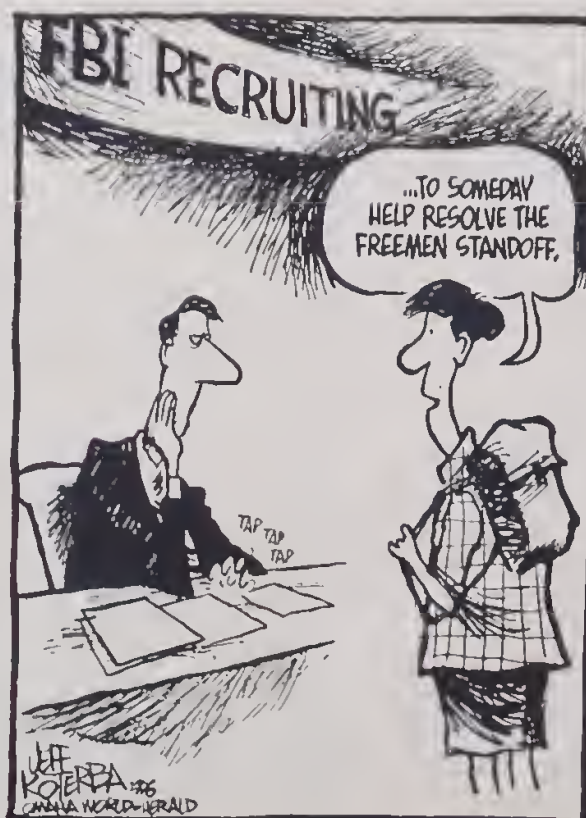
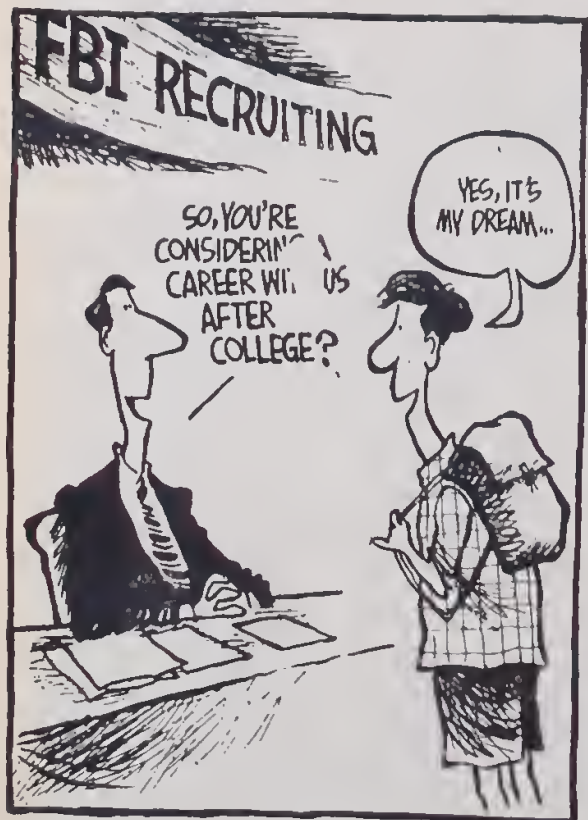
A review of history books will show that when nations face difficult economic times and major shifts in technology, we tend to look for scapegoats on whom to pin the responsibility for problems we are experiencing. Whether we target immigrants, minority populations or women, we are engaging in discriminatory behavior. And yet, as a nation and as police officers sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States, it is our responsibility to safeguard the rights of all people.

Law enforcement administrators who have been successful in implementing community policing know that the strength of their programs is directly related to the amount of diversity they are able to involve in priority-setting and planning. As law enforcement leaders, we have a moral obligation to ensure the civil rights of the people in our communities. We need to be informed of attacks on those civil rights and not to be taken in by deceptive campaigns and big money advertising. An attack on the civil rights of any one group in the United States weakens us all and undermines the Constitution of this country.

(Penny E. Harrington is the Director of the National Center for Women and Policing, a division of the Feminist Majority Foundation. She previously served as police chief of Portland, Ore.)

Note to Readers:

The opinions expressed on the Forum page are those of the contributing writer or cartoonist, or of the original source newspaper, and do not represent an official position of Law Enforcement News.



World's largest police force due in Atlanta:

Blimps, high-tech computers that read palm prints, cameras perched atop light poles and tens of thousands of law enforcement agents from around the United States and all over the world are the key ingredients in a recipe that officials hope will result in the safest Olympic Games ever when the competition begins in Atlanta July 19.

"Everything humanly possible is being done by a tremendous amount of officers — and not just state officers, but everybody — to make these the most enjoyable and safest Games ever," said Gary McConnell, chief of staff for the State Olympic Law Enforcement Command, which will oversee the efforts of 4,500 officers affiliated with 25 Georgia law enforcement and public safety agencies.

SOLEC will be a key thread in the security net over the Olympics — an effort that some observers believe is the largest peacetime deployment of security personnel in history. McConnell, who served as Chattooga County sheriff for 21 years before being named by Gov. Zell Miller to head the Georgia Emergency Management Agency in 1991, began his current assignment in January, shortly after Miller created SOLEC to coordinate the security efforts of state law enforcement officers at the Games.

McConnell's 4,500 personnel — who come from agencies as diverse as the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, the Transportation, Natural Resources and Public Safety departments — will provide security at the two-thirds of the Olympic sites that are on state-owned property, as well as some that are not. "We're also providing aviation support, emergency and disaster services, and transit protection, among other things," he added.

"Intensive" four- to five-day training sessions for SOLEC officers began in earnest this month, McConnell told Law Enforcement News. "It covers everything from venue-specific issues — from where they'll be posted and what they will be expected to do when they're there — to organizational struc-

ture and their chain of command under SOLEC. When each officer comes to the Olympics, they will leave their parent organization and be sworn under SOLEC, so that creates some issues of command and control. We are also giving refresher courses in Georgia law that we think will be particularly applicable for events that we don't normally deal with everyday."

Among those "events" are the expected influx of up to 10 million spectators who will flock to Atlanta and other venues in the state from all over the world, McConnell added. "We're told 9.6 million tickets have already or will be sold," he pointed out this month.

A staggered deployment of SOLEC officers — who McConnell said will constitute the largest single security component at the Games — began this month. All of them will be on active duty by July 3 — long before the scheduled start of the Games, he added.

SOLEC also is working with the myriad of local, Federal and international law enforcement agencies that are key security components for the centennial Olympic Games. Thankfully, McConnell noted, that's been one of the best parts of putting together the effort — one that's been virtually free of jurisdictional bickering. "It's been extremely pleasant to get that many agencies working together," he said.

All of the agencies have common interests in seeing that the Olympics take place without a hitch — interests that have helped facilitate cooperation between them, McConnell added. "One is to provide safe and secure Games for the world to enjoy. Another is to reflect a positive image in the eyes and ears of people around the world and show that the South is very comfortable doing our job.... And everything humanly possible is being done to make sure that happens."

To motivate his troops, McConnell said he challenged each one "to pick out the most important person in their lives and [carry out their duties] so as

to make the Games safe enough for them to attend."

The mammoth security effort is necessary because the world is a much different place than it was in 1984, when the Olympics were last held in the United States, in Los Angeles. "Then, to my knowledge, we had never seen terrorism on U.S. soil. That is not the case in '96," McConnell observed.

And the Olympics themselves pose their own unique security problems, he added. "This is the largest Olympics ever — we've got 197 countries participating, with about 10,000 athletes involved. In Los Angeles in 1984, there were about 120 countries. And these are the centennial games. While it's the fourth time they've ever been in the United States, it's the first time they've ever been east of the Mississippi River. It's by far the biggest Games ever, so that's why we're seeing the largest public safety effort ever."

McConnell, who had been briefed by FBI officials — the lead Federal agency in the effort — just before he spoke with LEN, said there had been no "credible threats" or intelligence indicating an organized threat to the Games. Still, he and other security

officials are leaving nothing to chance. Among other preparations for the \$200-million security effort:

¶ No one knows for sure how many law enforcement officers will be involved in providing security at the Olympics, but it's safe to say that just about every major local, state and Federal agency, including the CIA, will have representatives in Atlanta. Some numbers that have been handed about include 2,500 Federal officers, 11,000 military personnel and 2,400 volunteer officers selected from applicants from around the nation and the world.

Another 1,000 Federal employees will be enlisted by Attorney General Janet Reno under a rarely used law that allows her to use "any Federal, state or local agency" to provide protection to guests of the U.S. Government. "When all is said and done, this city might be the safest place on the planet," said Atlanta police Maj. John Gordon.

¶ At least 1,000 video cameras will allow control-room monitors to zoom in on virtually anyone in the Olympic Stadium or at Olympic Village, where most of the athletes will live during their stay in Atlanta. The network, which is worth about \$20 million, was donated by Sensormatic. Meanwhile,

access to the Olympic Village will be controlled by scanners that read individual handprints that must match digitized versions stored in computer chips embedded in identification badges. Olympic employees will move through doorways that will emit radio frequency fields programmed to read ID badges.

¶ The Kroger supermarket chain donated its blimp — said to be the world's largest — to the Atlanta Police Department to monitor events from the air. The 200-foot-long lighter-than-air craft will carry sophisticated traffic monitoring devices and other equipment in its 40-foot-long gondola. Its giant Kroger logo will be covered up while the police use it.

¶ Authorities recently tried to stop trouble before it starts by rounding up more than 700 people described as career criminals in a 10-week sweep that occurred in Atlanta, Macon, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala. U.S. Marshals said the arrests during "Operation Olympics" — which was ongoing as LEN went to press — were on charges of murder, escape, drug or weapons offenses, and assault and battery. Also picked up were 127 probation violators and 57 fugitives convicted of sexual assault and murder.



Hot wheels

Uniformed agents Tony Labosco and Chuck Miller of the U.S. Secret Service have joined the ranks of law enforcement bike patrollers, seen here on patrol outside the White House on Trek mountain bikes with high-tech Splerny rev-X-roks wheels. The Secret Service plans to expand its bicycle patrols to include Washington's Embassy Row.

Letters

Drug war revisited

To the editor:

I have just completed reading your April 30, 1996, issue, and particularly the item regarding chiefs of police and drug problems, and also Nadelmann's interview.

I am a former law enforcement officer. I joined the Vallejo, Calif., Police Department in August 1953 and resigned after 20 years in 1973. I began the Vallejo Narcotic Division in 1960 and ran same for a period of 12 years. During this time I spent a large period of time undercover, much of which was spent in the Haight-Ashbury district in San Francisco. My thoughts at the time regarding the drug problem were "If only the cities, states and Federal Government would pour more money and manpower into the problem, we could whip it in no time." This was the feeling of most of those with whom I was associated. I have watched with great interest the growth of both drug enforcement and the problem. I have also watched law enforcement fall further and further behind in this

struggle. This is not the fault of the law enforcement agencies. We have all seen the tremendous amounts of taxpayers' money poured into the fight against drugs, all of which seems to have been in vain.

Our prisons and jails are full of addicts and users. True, most of these persons are petty thieves, burglars and shoplifters, and getting them off the streets would seem like a good thing, but we should gain a lesson from this. They are petty criminals because they cannot legitimately afford their addictions, and resort to their crimes to support their habits. Now, since it appears that we are unable to stem the tide of narcotics into this country, doesn't it seem smarter to take the profit from the cartels, pushers and suppliers?

I believe that this can be accomplished by spending some of the money headed for enforcement on small staffs at established hospitals or clinics. These would be regulated by laws or policies set forth by the Federal Government. Next would be to decriminalize the use of the drugs, if they were purchased at

the aforementioned clinics. Then, instead of selling the drugs at the inflated prices found on the streets, sell them at a fraction of the price, or enough to cover the costs of staffing these clinics. The Government could purchase these drugs from the same sources that the current suppliers use, meaning the growers and original manufacturers that the large cartels get theirs from — thus putting the cartels out of business.

I see this doing several things. The addict or user would not have to rob, steal or murder to obtain enough money to support a current habit of several hundred dollars a day. Most of them could continue working and thus support their habits. Whenever the addict or user approached the clinic, he would be dealing with a counselor who would be sincerely trying to get the person to kick his habit. Sterilized needles would be used in a clean and sterilized environment. The drug killings on the streets would diminish as the direct result of the lack of profit. Shoplifting, burglary, robbery and petty theft would diminish as well. AIDS would dimin-

ish among the users due to the cleaner methods of use. I know the DEA wouldn't appreciate this, but they could reduce their ranks by a very large number.

I do not believe any of this will come to pass because the very people who would have to make these changes are among those who are reaping the greatest profits from the problem.

KEN ODIONNE
Evansville, Wyo

Peacenik puffery

To the editor:

I've subscribed to your newsletter for several years and have appreciated the multifaceted viewpoints on varied law enforcement issues.

The publication has had articles poorly prepared or written in the past, but nothing like the "peacenik" article of April 30, 1996. That fluff piece, along with a quarter-page picture of interviewee, indicates you and your staff should either shorten your newsletter or find quality material to fill your pages.

There's been better written pieces in high school papers about favorite poetry teachers.

P.S. I'm not a "prohibitionist."

THOMAS C. McNAMARA
Carbondale, Ill.

Change of heart

To the editor:

I was about to drop my subscription, even though LEN is very good. However, the article in the April 30, 1996, issue on Dr. Ethan Nadelmann was excellent. It changed my mind, and I hope you have more like it.

It would be nice if you printed the full addresses of people. So far the city library has been unable to find any Lindesmith Center in New York.

STUART A. HOENIG, Ph.D.
University of Arizona
Department of Electrical and
Computer Engineering
Tucson, Ariz.

(Editor's note: The Lindesmith Center can be reached at 888 Seventh Avenue., New York, NY 10106. (212) 887-0695.)

Alarms also give cops spouse-abuse data

Domestic violence victims in Sangamon County, Ill., are now being given pendant alarms that not only alert police when they are in danger, but also — through a linkup with patrol car computers — provides first responders with virtually all known information about any previous cases.

The county is said to be the first in the nation to try the innovative alarm system, which was developed jointly by Custom Business Solutions, a Pembroke, Mass., firm, and HTE Inc. of Orlando, Fla.

John D. Leonard Jr., the president of Custom Business, devised the domestic violence alarm system, utilizing storyboarding and displayed-thinking skills often employed by film animators at Disney Studios. HTE, a firm that provides software to numerous government clients, including a number of public safety agencies, provided a special interface, system modifications and software that allowed the devices to be connected with mobile data terminals in police cruisers.

A simple squeeze of the pendant allows victims to call for assistance, said Leonard, and the system takes over from there. "Within 30 to 45 seconds, a signal goes out to the MDTs in the cruiser. All of the information that's been input on the case is accessible from the cruisers. We not only know the victim's name and address, we also know who the suspected batterer is, a description of him, outstanding warrants, information about children who might be present in the home, whether there are firearms in the home, whether the suspect is armed and in-

formation on the last nine incidents to have occurred at that location," Leonard explained to Law Enforcement News.

Other pendant alarm systems cut into response time because they usually send signals to alarm companies, which must then forward the information to emergency dispatchers. This system not only cuts response time, but also increases officer safety because it provides them with a wealth of data about the case, Leonard pointed out.

Steve Wieland, a former chief of staff at the Sheriff's Department who is now the director of the Sangamon County Emergency Telephone Sys-

tem, said the alarm interfaces have been installed "in a few cars" among the 18 various law enforcement agencies in the county, which is home to Springfield, the state capital. But Wieland declined to divulge the exact number currently in use because of concerns about victims' safety.

Authorities have responded to a few calls initiated by the alarms, including a few incidents in which the pendants were squeezed by mistake, Wieland said. Luckily, "there have been no instances where someone has been violently attacked to the point where they needed to use it," he said.

"The concept is great. We'd like to expand it all alarm systems — those

used by business and residents," Wieland added.

Sangamon County authorities hope that the alarms will have a deterrent effect on repeat batterers. "We're also tracking to see if domestic violence calls go down. I really doubt that they will, but we hope if we publicize this enough, batterers will think everybody has them," Wieland said.

Victims must undergo screening by local prosecutors to determine whether there is a critical need for the devices, which are provided free of charge to victims who have been stalked, threatened or have obtained court orders against their attackers. Generally, victims are issued the pendant for 10 or 15

days, but that period can be extended if needed, Wieland said.

Five other departments will have installed the system by this fall, said Leonard, who declined to name the agencies. "We're just thrilled that the program turned out as well as it has," he said.

Brian Heafy, director of HTE's Public Safety Division, said his company will donate a portion of its proceeds from its domestic violence interface to the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence. "That's just the right thing to do," he told LEN.

[For more information about the domestic violence alarm system, call HTE at 1-800-342-6258.]

Nothing blue about these genes: science panel endorses DNA evidence

Following an extensive evaluation, a committee of the National Academy of Sciences has concluded that technical advances and procedural protocols regarding DNA analysis have evolved to such a high level that objections over the courtroom admissibility of genetic evidence virtually are no longer valid.

"We strongly believe that the science behind DNA evidence is very sound," said Dr. James F. Crow of the University of Wisconsin, who chaired the panel of scientific and legal experts. "The science continues to improve very rapidly. In the very near future, questions of how to interpret a match will be moot in most cases."

The committee, which issued its evaluation of May 2, developed several new formulas to calculate the likelihood that a DNA match between crime-scene evidence and a suspect could be explained away as coincidence. And it concluded that much-improved profiles of the genetic characteristics of humans — along with better profiles of racial and ethnic groups — have increased scientists' ability to correctly determine whether samples come from different people.

DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is present in all living cells in patterns unique to each individual, except for identical twins. It is usually analyzed from blood, saliva, semen or other tissue samples left at a crime scene.

DNA forensic evidence has been in use for about a decade, but has come under fire from defense lawyers. Several legal challenges in recent years have revolved around whether the evidence is admissible in criminal cases, and courts have generally ruled that it is — as long as it is properly handled, stored and analyzed.

With an eye toward the legal challenges against DNA evidence, the NAS committee stressed that every effort must be made to eliminate errors in handling, storing and analyzing genetic material gathered at a crime scene. It urged all laboratories that analyze DNA to carefully follow the standards laid out by professional organizations like the American Society for Crime Laboratory Directors.

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"Given the relative ease with which DNA evidence can be mishandled or manipulated by the careless or unscrupulous, the integrity of the chain of custody is critical," Crow told The New York Times.

The committee added that since laboratory error cannot be eliminated completely, suspects should be given the right to have samples retested. It should become common practice to divide the samples into two or more sets as soon as possible following collection, the panel observed, to ensure that adequate amounts of DNA are available for testing and retesting by a second laboratory.

Since lab protocols have improved so dramatically since the committee issued its first evaluation of DNA evidence in 1992, the committee members predicted DNA would soon be as fully accepted for evidentiary purposes as fingerprints and fiber evidence. Nonetheless, the committee urged efforts to improve lab techniques should continue.

The committee also proposed that studies be conducted on how people respond to DNA evidence. One panel member, David H. Kaye, a University of Arizona law professor, told The Times that research might center on why jurors might misinterpret DNA evidence and the best ways of explaining the complex material to jurors.

Dr. Henry Lee, Connecticut's chief criminologist and director of the State Police Forensics Laboratory, said the report provides "a further endorsement" of the use of DNA evidence in court. "It also cautions that the application of DNA is not a blank check," he told Law Enforcement News.

Lee pointed out that the committee stressed "what we have been emphasizing for so many years now — that forensic investigation starts at the crime scene, not at the laboratory. Unless law enforcement officers have the proper training, education and know-how to recognize, collect, document and preserve evidence, subsequent analysis will be meaningless."

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John Jay College of Criminal Justice
The City University of New York

This conference will explore the current state of criminal justice education from a wide variety of perspectives. The conference will feature a range of presentations including panels, workshops, demonstrations, multi-media displays and poster sessions. Come hear colleagues whose teaching, research, practice, study and experience advance and strengthen criminal justice education. Prospective conference panels address:

- The relationship between the university and criminal justice agencies
- Teaching criminal justice: Innovative approaches and new technologies
- The role of academic research in criminal justice practice
- Criminal justice education in a liberal arts setting
- Associate, baccalaureate, masters and doctoral degrees in criminal justice
- Teaching criminal justice ethics in the classroom and on the job
- International and comparative criminal justice education
- Issues of race, gender and ethnicity in criminal justice education and training
- The forensic sciences in criminal justice education
- Alumni retrospectives on criminal justice programs

For more information, contact:

Dr. Patrick O'Hara
Criminal Justice Education Conference Coordinator
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
445 West 59th Street
New York, NY 10019
212-237-8056; Fax: 212-237-8742

The all-inclusive conference fee of \$60 (\$20 for students) covers Thursday's opening reception, Friday's luncheon and early evening hors d'oeuvres, as well as all panels, plenaries and poster sessions. Plan to attend this rich gathering of criminal justice educators and professionals. Join us this October in the heart of Manhattan, just steps from the best of what New York offers, at the most glorious time of the year.

Be the best that you can be: read the best in police journalism

Law Enforcement News brings you the broad, complex universe of policing 22 times each year, giving you a timely, comprehensive look at the news in a way no other publication can match. If you're not already a subscriber, you owe it to yourself to add LEN to your regular diet of essential reading. (And, if you pre-pay for your subscription, you can knock \$2 off the regular one-year price of \$22 — you pay just \$20.) Just fill out the coupon below and return it to: LEN, 899 10th Avenue, New York, NY 10019. (Please add \$15 for foreign subscriptions.)

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LEN-61596

Upcoming Events

AUGUST

- 5-9. **Accident Scene Mapping for Total Stations & Computer-Aided Drawing.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$675
- 5-9. **Forensic Animation of Traffic Crashes.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$795.
- 5-9. **Interviews & Interrogations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495
- 5-9. **Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495
- 5-9. **Managing Criminal Investigators & Investigations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. St. Petersburg, Fla. \$495
- 6-8. **Street Survival '96.** Presented by Calibre Press. Memphis, Tenn. \$179/\$155/\$105.
- 12-14. **FitForce Coordinator Course.** Presented by FitForce. Hammond, La.
- 12-14. **Street Survival '96.** Presented by Calibre Press. Scottsdale, Ariz. \$179/\$155/\$105.
- 12-16. **Instructor Development for the Law Enforcement Trainer.** Presented by the Nebraska Law Enforcement Training Center. Grand Island, Neb. \$165.
- 12-16. **Drug Unit Commander Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.
- 12-16. **Pedestrian/Bicycle Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495
- 12-16. **Practical Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495
- 12-16. **Undercover Drug Enforcement Techniques.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$525
- 19-23. **Homicide Investigation.** Presented

by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. St. Petersburg, Fla. \$495

19-23. **Developing Law Enforcement Managers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.

19-23. **Computerized Collision Diagramming.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$695.

19-23. **Inspection & Investigation of Commercial Vehicle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.

19-23. **Narcotic Identification & Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495

19-23. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.

19-23. **International Homicide Investigation Seminar.** Presented by Hocking College. Columbus, Ohio. \$425.

21-22. **Investigative Techniques.** Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training, LLC. Concord, Mass.

21-23. **Street Survival '96.** Presented by Calibre Press. Monroeville, Pa. \$179/\$155/\$105.

26-28. **Police Traffic Laser Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$325.

26-30. **Bus Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.

26-30. **DWI Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.

26-30. **Advanced Traffic Accident Reconstruction with the Use of Microcomputers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$795.

28-30. **Threat Management Conference.** Presented by the Association of Threat Assessment Professionals. Anaheim, Calif. \$350/\$400

29-31. **Street Survival '96.** Presented by Calibre Press. Hartford, Conn. \$179/\$155/\$105.

SEPTEMBER

4-6. **Deadly Physical Force — Police-Involved Shootings.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$450

4-6. **Field Training Program for Communications Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$375

5-6. **Supervising the Problem Employee.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$275

5-7. **Communities, Crime & Justice: Making Community Partnerships Work.** Presented by the Institute for Law & Justice for the U.S. Office of Justice Programs. Arlington, Va.

7-8. **Instructional Skills for Self-Defense & Firearms Instructors.** Presented by Hocking College. Nelsonville, Ohio

9. **Stress Management for the Public Safety Professional.** Presented by Frederickson Consulting Inc. Ypsilanti, Mich.

9. **Police Media Relations.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$225

9-11. **Drug-Trak IV Training.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$395.

9-11. **Symposium on Integrated Justice Information Systems.** Presented by SEARCH, The National Consortium for Justice Information & Statistics. Washington, D.C.

9-13. **International Homicide Investigation Seminar.** Presented by Hocking College. Scottsdale, Ariz. \$450

9-13. **Forensic Art: Comprehensive Composite Drawing.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$550

9-13. **Forensic Art: Facial Reconstruction on the Skull for Identification.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$550

9-13. **Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495

9-13. **Sex Crimes Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495

9-13. **Inspection & Investigation of Commercial Vehicle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Tallahassee, Fla. \$495

9-20. **Accident Investigation I.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$600

9-20. **Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$800

9-20. **At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595

10-12. **Street Survival '96.** Presented by Calibre Press. Kansas City, Mo. \$179/\$155/\$105

11-13. **Women in Public Safety Conference.** Presented by Hocking College. Nelsonville, Ohio. \$100

13-16. **Yacht & Maritime Security.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Annapolis, Md.

16-18. **Computerized Traffic Accident Reconstruction I — Introduction to EDCRASH.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$400.

16-18. **Tactical Ground Fighting.** Presented by Modern Warrior Defensive Tactics Institute. Lindenhurst, N.Y. \$300

16-20. **Advanced Narcotics Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495

16-20. **Street Gangs Identification & Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495

16-20. **Interview & Interrogation Techniques for Internal Affairs Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495

16-20. **Police Applicant Background Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495

16-20. **Investigation & Inspection of Commercial Vehicle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Phoenix, Ariz. \$495

16-20. **Bloodstain Evidence I.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Las Vegas. \$600

16-20. **Forensic Art: Advanced Two-Dimensional Identification Techniques.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$575

16-27. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. New Braintree, Mass. \$695

19-20. **Computerized Traffic Accident Reconstruction II — Introduction to EDCAD.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$300.

19-20. **Tactical Straight Baton.** Presented by Modern Warrior Defensive Tactics Institute. Lindenhurst, N.Y. \$300

20. **Stress Management for the Public Safety Professional.** Presented by Frederickson Consulting Inc. Fairborn, Ohio.

23-25. **35th Annual National Police Shooting Championships.** Presented by the National Rifle Association. Jackson, Miss.

23-25. **Street Survival '96.** Presented by Calibre Press. Norfolk, Va. \$179/\$155/\$105

23-27. **Criminal Patrol Drug**

Enforcement.

 Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495

23-27. **Basic Financial Crime Investigation.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500

23-27. **Crime Scene Technology II.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Las Vegas. \$650

23-27. **Microcomputer-Assisted Traffic Accident Reconstruction — EDCRASH.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$700

23-27. **Supervision & Management of Drug Investigations.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$550

23-Oct. 4. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$695

23-Oct. 4. **Accident Investigation II.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$800

24-26. **5th Annual Training Conference on Law Enforcement Professionalism.** Presented by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Institute for Municipal Police. South Fallsburg, N.Y. \$175

24-26. **FitForce Coordinator Course.** Presented by FitForce. Mendham, Idaho

25-26. **Incident Command Systems.** Presented by Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training, LLC. Mystic, Conn.

25-27. **Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Criminal Justice Association.** Indianapolis

26-28. **Modernization of Shift Work, Police Scheduling & Resource Allocation.** Presented by the Justice Research Institute. Chicago. \$325

30-Oct. 2. **Computerized Traffic Accident Reconstruction III — Introduction to EDSMAC.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$450

30-Oct. 4. **Advanced Financial Crime Investigation.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500

30-Dec. 6. **School of Police Staff & Command.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$2,200

OCTOBER

6-11. **Annual Conference of the International Association of Law Enforcement Planners.** St. Louis.

7-8. **Street Gangs & Drugs.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$250

7-11. **Wire, Oral & Electronic Intercepts.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495

7-11. **Crime Scene Technicians Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495

7-11. **Managing Criminal Investigations & Investigators.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Franklin, Tenn. \$495

Make Plans...

To advance your professional standing, by taking advantage of the listings in the Upcoming Events section of each issue of Law Enforcement News. Enhanced professionalism may be just a phone call away.

For further information:

(Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.)

Arizona Auto Theft Investigator's Association, c/o Sgt. Joe Brosius, Tempe Police Department, 120 E. 5th St., Tempe, AZ 85281 (602) 858-6205.

Association of Threat Assessment Professionals, c/o Los Angeles Police Department, Threat Management Unit, (213) 893-8339.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037

Executive Protection Institute, Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611 (703) 955-1128

FitForce, 1607 N. Market St., P.O. Box 5076, Champaign, IL 61825-5076. (217) 351-5076. Fax (217) 351-2674

Frederickson Consulting Inc., 541 W. 9th St., #345, Minneapolis, MN 55420. (612) 884-0249. Fax (612) 884-2485

Hocking College, Attn: Deb Fraunfelner, Marketing Services Manager, 3301 Hocking Parkway, Nelsonville, OH 45764-9704 (614) 753-3591, ext. 2112

Hutchinson Law Enforcement Training, LLC, P.D. Box 822, Granby, CT 06035 (203) 653-0788. E-mail: dhutch@snet.net. Internet: <http://www.patnotweb.com/hlet>

Institute for Law & Justice, 1018 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314 (703) 684-5300.

Fax: (703) 739-5533. E-mail: nijpes@tlj.org.

Institute for Management & Police Effectiveness, P.D. Box 20562, Mesa, AZ 85277-0562. (602) 641-8835. Fax: (602) 641-4624

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

International Association of Law Enforcement Planners, c/o Kate Brehe, St. Louis County Police Department, 7900 Forsyth Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63105 (314) 889-2824. Fax (314) 889-3316. Internet <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ialep>.

Justice Research Institute, 6548 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, IL 60628 (312) 761-8311. Fax: (312) 761-8392

LEVA, c/o Susan Krawczyk, Dallas Police Department Media Unit, (214) 670-7560

Midwestern Criminal Justice Association, c/o Nick Meter, Kalamazoo Valley Community College, P.D. Box 4070, Kalamazoo, MI 49003 (616) 372-5295. Fax: (616) 372-5458.

Modern Warrior Defensive Tactics Institute, 711 N. Wellwood Ave., Lindenhurst, NY 11757. (516) 226-8383

National Rifle Association, Law Enforce-

ment Activities Division, 11250 Waples Mill Rd., Fairfax, VA 22030 (703) 267-1640.

Nebraska Law Enforcement Training Center, 3600 N. Academy Rd., Grand Island, NE 68801 (308) 385-6030. Fax (308) 385-6032.

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Bureau for Municipal Police, Executive Park Tower, Stuyvesant Plaza, Albany, NY 12203-3764 (518) 485-1415

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.D. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 (800) 323-4011.

Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D., P.O. Box 1690, Modesto, CA 95353-1690 (209) 527-0966. Fax (209) 527-2287

Rollins College, Public Safety Institute 1000 Holt Ave., #2728, Winter Park, FL 32789-4499 (407) 647-6080. Fax (407) 647-3828

SEARCH, 7311 Greenhaven Dr., Suite 145, Sacramento, CA 95831 (916) 392-2550

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707 (214) 883-2376. Fax (214) 883-2458

Youth Change, 275 N. 3rd St., Woodburn, OR 97071 1-800-545-5736

Remote lands, urban ills:

In one Indian reservation after another, a familiar urban crime problem — youth gangs — is making its troubling presence felt. Part 3 of a continuing series, **Page 1.**

Signing off:

The Fox TV network wants to cancel "America's Most Wanted." Police groups and loyal fans hope to save the popular 8-year-old crime-fighting show. Turn the dial to **Page 1.**

A license for bias?

A referendum in California could slam the brakes on progress for women & minorities in law enforcement. Find out how, from a former big-city chief. **Forum, Page 8.**